THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Alexander Muses-111 Howers.

Bijon Opern Honne-Humber, SP M.
Costno-Ermint, SP M.
Cyclorema-Hattle of Virtual There and Salate
Krastina Woods, N. L. Wild West Said SP M.
Madison Square Theater-Prince Karl, ym F. M. New Central Park Garden-Concert. IP. M.

| Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. |    |     |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|
| DAILY, Per Month                | 80 | 50  |
| DAILY, Per Year                 | -  | 00  |
| BUNDAY, Per Year                | 1  | 56  |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year      | 7  | Oti |
| WEBKLY, Per Year                | 1  | 00  |
| THE SUN, New York               | CH | y.  |

#### We Defend Mr. Cleveland against the Democratic Growlers.

We have by no means encouraged, but rather suppressed, the complaints which for some months past have occasionally reached us from many quarters of the country against the Administration of President CLEVELAND; and we have hesitated for some time before publishing the letter from Washington upon the subject which we have finally concluded to lay before our readers, and which they will find in another part of this paper.

The writer is an old, experienced, carnest Democrat. Not in official life himself, he understands it thoroughly. With the drift of his censures we do not agree, and yet it seems best to allow him to say what he has so much at heart. He is intensely displeased with some ideas and practices of Mr. CLEVE-LAND; and those who concur with him in his views will, we hope, take comfort from his unqualified and sweeping expressions.

As we have said, we are quite unable to agree with our correspondent. We think he goes much too far and condemns too unreservedly. While there are undoubtedly some points in the Administration which Democrats have reason for disapproving, there are others with which they undoubtedly ought to be pieased. Besides, what is the use of quarrelling with the President? What is the use of splitting the party in two and disabling it as the contest of 1888 approaches? Is it not vastly better to make the best of what is good, and to pass over as lightly as possible all that cannot be applauded?

And will not our correspondent admit that in all the grounds of complaint which he alleges, Mr. CLEVELAND is perfectly consistent with his own record? Is he not exactly the same kind of man as President that he was as Governor of New York? Has be done anything since he has been in the White House that any intelligent person should not have expected him to do from observation of his previous conduct in other public posts? Has he broken any pledge given to any organization of Democrats? To these questions the answer must be emphatically No!

There is, then, no justification for these bit-

ter outbreaks of dissatisfaction in which so many Democrats are indulging. They have got nothing but what they bargained for. They took Mr. CLEVELAND with their eyes open, and they should make the best of him, as we do. When people tell us, as our correspondent now does, that Mr. Man-NING has had a hard time with the President. because that gentleman would not suffer the Treasury Department to be run on Democratic principles, we laugh at such a statement. Certainly Manning has never whined in that style. He made CLEVELAND President. He is the author, the creator, the sole artificer of his promotion to that office. Without Manning the President would now be a private citizen of Albany or Buffalo, practising law perhaps in a modest way. The astute and unhesitating Chairman of the State Committee and editor of the Argus; concluded that, on the whole, he would raise Mr. CLEVELAND to the Presidency; and he did it. Nobody else could have done it, and even Manning only escaped defeat by a comical fluke of fortune. But he knew what sort of a man he was dealing with; and while he himself has perma-Administration with CLEVELAND, we guarantee that he has never once, even in the closest confidence, imitated these howls of disappointment which our correspondent sets up. The thing is so: Manning knew how it would be beforehand; he took his chances, and now he makes the best of it.

Mr. Manning's present example points out the right course for the Democratic party, and we are glad to see a general disposition to follow it. No useless fault finding! No attacks on Mr. CLEVELAND for being just what every one knew, or should interpretation put upon what he has always have known, he would be! Patience, firmness, tolerance, frank criticism when necessary, lugubrious lamentations and vehement recriminations never, never! This is the rule to be followed if we would extricate the Democracy from a very unfortunate situation, so that it may again take the field bold, armed, aggressive, enthusiastic, and confident in the principle and the destiny of popular self-government.

# Russia and France.

While the adherents of expelled French dynasties accuse Gen. BOULANGER of aiming at a dictatorship, with the ultimate inten- different task before them had they attion of assailing Germany, they console themselves with the assertion that the three great military and reactionary in the Mexican army, as he pointed out, has powers of central and eastern Europe been very great, not only in its organization, would combine to smother France. That is but in its arms and other material. It is the sort of patriots they are. Like the émigrés in 1814, they would gloat over the agonles of their devastated country, if only MAXIMILIAN has been in civil dissensions, some protender might sneak back at the hoels of invading armies. But are they not a little hasty in their complacent readings of the future? Are they quite certain that history would so obligingly repeat itself?

It is assumed that Russia would join hands with Germany and Austria the moment the French republic sought to regain its own have shown by no means to disadvantage, and rear its head aloft among the nations. | and have killed several of the worst of the An autocratic Government must always, we red maranders of the border and annihilated are told, be prompted by the instinct of selfpreservation to look askance upon the progress and prestige of free institutions. But has Russia nothing else to think about but the claims of distant nations to the west bank of the Rhine, and the veerings of political opinion at the further end of Europe? Has she up interests much nearer | sibility from the outset of the affair to the home and closer to her heart? Can her present hour. But the point immediately cherished dreams and reasonable strivings expect sympathy and furtherance from any country except France? Is it Germany, or Austria, or England that can by any sacrifice be won to help her in her age-long struggle for emergence from the frezen nerth and for access to those southern waters which are the highways of the world?

It is true enough that whereas Russin, during GORTCHAKOFF's tenure of her Foreign Office, had a clearly defined policy, she now has nothing but the whims of a Czar. Yet even impulse and caprice may serve a nation well enough when, as in the case of ALEXANDER III., they take the form of rooted antipathy to those central powers of leans who have been bristling up at El Paso which Russia has been the cat's-paw for del Norte are blind to this possibility, and itor of the Public Ledger. Both dreams of

ous aversion to Austria and Prussla would be shared perhaps by NESSELBODE and GOLTCHAROFF, were those statesmen alive to-day to strike a balance sheet, between the | lail for the second offence, has had his freedom northern empire and its neighbors, and compute the beggarly return for its repeated benefactions to the Hohenzollerns and the HAPSBURGS. How many rude and galling lessons will Muscovite diplomacy require sefore it learns that every time it plays the game of a Merrensien or Bestanek it will be doomed to play the fool?

Had Russia from the outset of this century kept a single eye to her own interests and recognized that France, no matter what might be the domestic institutions of that country, was her only possible and useful condittor in Europe, she would long ago have planted the cross on St. Sophia and secured the longed-for outlets to the Persian Gulf and China Sea. ALEXANDER I. refused interposed to snatch Constantinople from in 1849, Czar Nicholas saved the Haps-BURG empire from disruption at the hands of the Magyars. He lived to see the power he had delivered the bitter enemy of Russia throughout the Crimean war and in the Congress of Paris. In 1866 1870 Prince Gontchakoff filled the rôle of second in a duel, and forced the rest of Europe to stand off, while his friend BISMARCK drove the HAPSnumes out of Germany and rulned the French Second Empire. He, too, had his reward, when at the Congress of Berlin, which robbed his country of the dear-bought gains wrung from the Turk at San Stefano, he perseived that while the voice was BEACON-FIELD's, the hand was BISMARCK's.

With a past so fraught with disillusion, it seems incredible that Russia should connive at such a further spoliation and dismemberment of France as would crase that country from the list of ponderable factors in Eqropean calculations. BISMARCE might engage to give the Czar Constantinople in return for his cooperation, but his gratitude would prove about as long lived as the HAPSBURGS', and he would no more scruple to violate his promise than he did to break the pledge he gave to GORTCHAKOFF. France alone, by her army and her navy, might give to Russia a fair chance of beating the central powers on land and Great Britain on the ocean; while, France once extinguished, BISMARCK would forthwith execute his plan of transferring the seat of HAPSBURG authority from Vienna to the Bosporus.

#### The Mexican War Feeling.

The glibness with which some of the people of El Paso del Norte and its neighborhood have been talking of making war against the United States rather than surrender Cutting, must seem extraordinary to the majority of Americans at a distance. It will perhaps be still more astonishing to learn that this is not the glibness of braggadocio or even of momentary frenzy, but of a deep-seated conviction that Mexico can whip her burty neighbor. Of course her intelligent statesmen understand that if we have a poor navy it is overwhelming compared with her own Government marine, and that small as is our regular army, a nation of fifty-five millions could furnish troops enough to overrun her even to her Gautemala boundary. This, however, is not the way that the great body of the Mexican people look at the matter. It is forty years since Gen. Taylor de-

feated Arista and La Vega at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and marched against Monterey. A new generation has come upon the scene in Mexico which would hardly accept the military misfortunes of its ancestors as the measure of its own possibilities, and which, even did it recognize these misfortunes as we do, might find in them only a record that needed to be offset by a better one. But the important fact is that the Mexicans do not view the war of 1846 as we viewit. To this day they are celebrating nently destroyed his health and barely es- some of our greatest victories as fields which caped death in his endeavor to conduct the | they won; and some of them can explain how Scott was drawn on from the sencoast to the interior, and after he entered the capital only secured peace by having his Government pay a vast war indemnity in exchange for a large tract of land lying on the most distant Mexican frontier. In one of the most interesting and instructive portions of Gen. Grant's Memoirs, he dwells on the view thus taken by the Mexicans with illustrations of it drawn from his observation. And in fact, while the average American may be bewildered at finding such an esteemed a magnificent course of victory for his countrymen, ending in absolute triumph, vet if he looks at the treaty of Guadalune Hidalgo, he will find that while Mexico ceded New Mexico and California, and accepted the Rio Grande as her eastern boundary, vet. on the other hand, the United States stipu-

> due from the Mexican Government to Amerlean citizens. Gen. GRANT made a second observation, still more important, namely, that Scorr and TAYLOR would have found a totally tempted with their forces to invade such a Mexico as exists to-day. The improvement true that about the only campaigning experience of the troops since the downfall of when they have sometimes been under one ambitious leader's banner and sometimes under another's, or else in tracking out and fighting Anaches and Yaquis. But it is worth while noting that in such cooperative campaigning as our cavairy has had with the Mexicans, in chasing the Chiricahuas, they

lated to pay her, in return, \$15,000,000 and

also to assume debts amounting to \$3,000,000

Of course it is not to be presumed that an incident like the imprisonment of Mr. Cur-TING can lead to war between the two countries. Such a result from such a cause would be so preposterous that we have never been warranted in assuming it as a posto be accounted for is the belligerent attitude observable on the west bank of the Upper Rio Grande, in face of the madness of needlessly measuring swords with a nation of fifty-five millions. Of course, no impartial observer could doubt that the result of a war between the two republies, barring the improbable chance of Mexico's securing a foreign alliance, and perhaps also even with that alliance, would be the annexation to the United States of a good part or all of Sonora, Chihushua, and Lower California, with a large slice also, perhaps, of Contains, and possibly a portion of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas: But the Mex-

clear offence, and was treated with no great severity by a Mexican court, and then publiely insulted the Court and was thrust into peremptorily demanded from Washington.

#### Pernicious Postmasters.

Certain Democratic Postmasters in Indiana are charged with violating Mr. CLEVEband's commandment against pernicious activity by offensive partisanship, participation in political work, membership in political conventions, mailing campaign circulars, and other low crimes and misdemeanors. The Postmaster-General has been asked to investigate these offensive Postmasters, and the Mugwumps walt with bated breath for the first case of flipping out.

It is impossible not to laugh at the idea of Indiana men objecting to offensive partisanship, as about everybody in the State in the overtures of the first Napoleon, and bore office or out is a bitter and offensive the brunt of the great efforts which ended partisan, and Indiana politics is always in the latter's overthrow. The debt was paid opainted blood red. But if sinners against in 1820, when the powers he had befriended | the new commandment are to be investigated, it seems just that the first Dienirson, who held it in his grasp. Again, to sin should be the first to suffer, and the first sinners in Iudiana are in Judge Holman's district and were in his Convention. Then there are BERIAH WILL-KINS'S sinners in Ohlo, and the century of officeholders in the Vermont Democratic Convention. Why not take up the cases in their chronological order? If pernicious activity is to be flipped, surely it is a sin, a shame, and a scandal to let offensive partisans in Vermont and Ohlo go unflipped for months, and to fall with violence upon the Hoosier Postmasters.

·We would respectfully suggest to Orator VILAS, however, that if he is going to drive out of office the pernicious P. M.'s, all the work he has done in the way of appointment will be undone. It is as natural for a country Postmaster to take to politics as for a duck to take to the water or a hen hawk to chickens. Hardly would a Postmaster be appointed before he would have to be removed, and Mr. VILAS, though he should work thirty-four hours a day, could never fill the vacancies. Mr. VILAS would die of overwork in trying to find country Postmasters warranted to keep out of politics, and the country Postmasters, if they had to keep out of politics, would die of tedium.

#### The Gunsmiths of the Senate.

The Senator MILLER who was interested with Senator Logan and Senator Morgan in the South Boston experiments with Major HAYDEN'S petroleum furnace, was the late JOHN F. MILLER of California, not WARNER MILLER. We desire to make this correction distinctly, in order that no injustice may be done to the senior Senator from New York. WARNER MILLER is not, and has never been, one of the gunsmiths of the United States

It is proper, also, to say that, as we understand the facts, the interest of the late Senator MILLER of California in the oil fuel process was acquired some time after Senator Logan and Senator Morgan had assoclated themselves with Major HAYDEN in the enterprise. Mr. MILLER may have brought in cash, or the prospect of cash. At any rate, the relations of the late Senator from California with the South Boston Iron Works, and with the general development of the great American industry of gun-casting, show nothing questionable that we know of, and are not a matter for inquiry.

But how is it with the other gunmakers in the Senate? Did the bold and military LOGAN. for example, pay cash for a one-third interest in the HAYDEN process? Does he still hold an interest in his own name? Or did he transfer it, and why?

The President of the South Boston Iron Works was not far out of the way, it appears, when he predicted three or four years ago that "Logan would see to it" that his company got Government orders for plenty of twelve-inch cannon.

# Stick to Hennepin!

The Hennepin Canal job is a bad enough job, but it is capable of serving a useful and creditable purpose. The Senate added it to the already overloaded River and Harbor bill which originated in Mr. ALBERT S. WILout by a vote of 139 to 112. We hope that the Senate will insist on Hennepin. That may destroy the whole preposterous measure.

Better far that the proper and legitimate appropriations for river and harbor improvement should fall this year, as they have failed before, than that they should be made to carry through a burden of jobs three or

four times their own bulk. The country has not suffered yet by the total failure of a River and Harbor bill. The gain, in such a case, is vastly more than the loss. The great rivers continue to flow. The great harbors continue to accommodate commerce. And the gutter-wide creeks and ankle-deep basins dry up for the season without draining the United States Treasury.

We observe that Mr. WILLIS made a pathetic appeal to the "friends of rivers and harbors"-meaning the logroflers from Wayback-not to engraft the canal scheme on the bill, for it might prove destructive to the whole measure. For a dozen years the country has been appealing to Mr. WILLIS and his fellow statesmen of the river and harbor sort not to endanger the interests of the real rivers and the real harbors by engrafting on the bill the jobs that form so large a part of the total appropriation. More than once the appeal has taken the tone of indignant and peremptory command. Will these gentlemen never learn the

lesson? Therefore, by all means let the friends of Hennepin in the Senate rally to the support of that job, for it is the logical, artistic, inevitable, and supremely impudent climax of river and harbor jobbery.

Suppose the present Congress should provide

for a come assistanting fifty cents, worth of copper or nick-l, call it a bolla, and make it a legal tender for its "monthal value". Would our contemporary high that the greenbacks could be paid with it t - gordon Heroid. Yes, if they were issued and received after such a provision was made. In 1862, when the present greenbacks were authorized, the silver dollar was a full legal tender; and it has been a full legal tender ever since, except from 1873 to 1878. The Resumption act does not affect

the question, We read with great interest in the Congreationalist, the earnest and most intelligent organ of Calvinistic theology in New England, a feeling and appreciative article upon Prince DIMITRI GALLITZIN, the devoted Reman Catholic missionary, whose settlements in western Pennsylvania still preserve his memory even for the thoughtless traveller, ignorant of his religious character and services. When a Calvinist thus does justice to a Roman Catholic saint, we may well hope that the millennium is not far distant.

There is one striking point of similarity in the otherwise very different careers of Gen. BOULANGER and Mr. GRORGE WASHINGTON College. At the age of twenty, as an obscura Second Lieutenant, BOULASOER reso ved to become Minister of War. As the equally obscura proprietor of a small but respectable retail business, confucted on the sidewalk. Mr. CHILDS resolved to become owner and edthree-quarters of a century. His notori- only see that an American who committed a ambition were realized, and the same credit for

persistent, tireless, plucky enterprise belongs to Boulangen and to Mr. CHILDS. Honor to the

two successful men! Some rather unkindly critics outside of New York inform the people of this State that Dr. WARNER MILLER is not a great man for a Senator in Congress. Dr. MILLER does not pretend to be a great man, but he plays a good game of billiards, and that is better than great-

ness, and not much more common. Is Dr. Evants a greater man than Dr. Mit.-LER? This will be an interesting subject for debating clubs next winter. Dr. Evants has more law, but Dr. MillER infinitely more polities. Dr. Evants talks more, but Dr. MILLER says more. Dr. Evants ought to be the greator, for he comes higher, his daily word-fall, as recorded in the Congressional Record, being much higher than that of Dr. MILLER.

The election of Dr. MILLER's successor next winter may furnish some interesting tests. Dr. MILLER helped elect Dr. Evants, and his help was powerful and evident. What will Dr. Evants do for Dr. Miller? What can be do? What does he know how to do in politics? Are there any Evants men, and where are they? Has Dr. Evants any political following and any political influence? Do you believe in sea serpents and ghosts?

One word more to our friends who are inclined to underrate Dr. MILLER. Would they be justified in concluding definitely that he is not a great man if the New York Republicans should not give him another term? There is considerable surprise and some disappointment among those same New York Republicans that Dr. Evants ever got a first term.

Gen. A. J. WARNER, who has represented the Seventeenth district of Ohlo in Congress for several years, announces that he will not be a candidate for reflection. We are sorry to hear it. Gen. WARNER is one of the ablest, most industrious, faithful, and efficient members of the House, and his retirement will be a public misfertune.

#### Teaching by Example.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: John Quincy Adams was chosen President of the United States by the House of Representatives in a manner according to the Constitution.

There had been three men voted for, and no election by the people. Adams was the Federal, Crawford the regular Democratic, and Jackson the people's candidate. Henry Clay was then a Democrat, and a great power in Congress. He turned his strength over to Adams and beat Gen. Jackson, who otherwise would have been chosen. It was apparent that there had been an understanding or bargain by which this result was attained, and Clay became Secretary of State under Adams.

This was nothing like the vile, venal, blacklegging scoundrelism by which Hayes was put into the Presidency over Tilden, for it was according to terms and the Constitution, yet it killed Henry Clay politically "dead as Julius Cresar," and it made Andrew Jackson a popular favorite, next to George Washington, R. B. Hayes stands somewhat where Henry

Clay stood, only so much below and lower down, as Tophet is lower than the top round of Jacob's ladder.

Samuel J. Tilden stands to-day in the estimation of the neople where Jackson stood be-fore he was elected President.

If Mr. Tilden had been serving the last two terms as President, as he should have been after the Hayes infamy, the analogy would be infinitely more complete. And then it would have wanted only another Thomas Hart Benton, with his great expunging power and an honorable Congress at his back, to wipe out from the public record the black falsehood that one Hayes had even been called President of the United States. AN OLD OBSERVER,

### Not Democratic,

From the Danbury Democrat. According to the code of and following the line of Mugwump civil service reform, no office holder should be permitted to speak at a political meeting without meriting and receiving a prompt discharge from the

Service of the Government.

This is Magwump doctrine, but it is not Democratic, and it never will be. An officer generally receives his appointment because of a certain fitness he may have for the duties he is to fulfi, and because of his prominence in the party. If he were not prominent in that party his name would never have been thought of for the office. The moment he receives that appointment is he to for-

get to which party he belongs?

A common Mugwump argument is that the business of the Government would be neglected if the officeholder were allowed to obtrude an offensive partisanship Offensive citizenship might be a better term. Nine-tenths of the officeholders rise to prominence in their party by reason of unusual success in their business or profes-sion. Is not this a fact? Hecause they are in politics is their business or profession neglected ? Look down the who are politicians. Born so, they can't help it; they LIS's committee. The House now strikes it are Americans, and every American is a politician in one sense or another.

#### WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Speaker to-day laid before the House's communication from the Secre-tary of State enclosing the correspondence lu relation to the imprisonment and release of Julio Santos by the tiovernment of Ecuador. After a long correspondence touching Santor's nationality, Secretary Bayard on May 1, 1885, wrote Consul-General Beach that this Gov ernment held that Santos's citizenship was no longer

The Demand for the Helense of Sunton.

erminent held that Santos's citizenship was no longer debatable, and that he must have the same absolute protection of this property as any other citizen of the United States. An further delay in doing justice to santos could be expected from the downment of feather or could be expected from the downment of feather or could be expected from the downment of the United States should be instructed to remain within reach pending the prompts extinent to the United States should be desire, they controlled the states of the desire, they correspondence followed, and on July 4. 1885, Sefor Flores notified the State Department that annesty had been granted, and requested the withdrawal of the United States should be United States should be United States should be underly an account of the Chited States and Floquois from Payta. Later on, Aug. 11, 1885, it was positively announced that Santos had been linerated.

# Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alvey A. Adee of the District of Columbia, now Third Assistant Secretary of State, to be Second Assistant Secretary of State, vice William Hunter, deceased, John B. Moore of Delaware, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State: Deliware, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; R. Spencer Pratt of Albanna, to be Minister Resident and Consulsticated of the United States to Persia: John Distriction of Market Property of Market Market, Thomas J. Arnold, to be Univerted Resident of States in Persia: John Market, Thomas J. Arnold, to be Univerted Constoner for the district of Sm. Piego, Cal.; George R. Larenz, to be Positionster at Toledo, Thomas C. Mach, to be Associated district of the Septeme Court of the Jertitory of Montana; Lieut Col. David L. Harruder, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel: Major Charlos T. Alexander, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel Connel Cont. Homes Connel Cont. Homes Market Market Connel Cont. Homes Market Marke

# Indians Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-The delegation of Apache Indiana, including Chief Chaes, who have been in the city for several days in charge of Capta Burks and Dorsey, and with the Half Breed Mickey Free as it and borsey, and with the first breed slowey from as in-seproter, had an audience with the Previous at man octay. The Previous tood them that what Secretaries cannor and Endicott had agreed to do for them had been written down and would be prevented to him for its approval. The Franciscott of give their wishes thor-sight consideration. The Indians were very much aleased with the President's words, as interpreted to been by Mickey Free, and uttered frequent grunts of austraction.

The Command of the South Atlantic Station.

# Washington, July 28.—Commodore John H. Russell, who was recently ordered to the command of the South Atlantic station, has signified a desire to be relieved of that duty, in view of his purpose of asking to relieved of that duty, in view of his purpose of asking to be placed on the retired last under the forty years' ser-vice provision as soon as his promotion to the rank of floor Admiral shall have been confirmed by the Senate. Its wistess bare been compiled with, and Commodors Its wistess bare been compiled with, and Commodors bouth Atlantic station. Commodors Russell's action will affect Commodors W. W. Queen, who will be true tred atomit Oct. 1, a chance for promotion before his ra-lierulent.

Centenary of Journalism in Pittsburgh. Perranuncia, Pa., July 28,-The first hundred years of journalism in Pittsburgh closes to night. The Pattsburgh Commercial Gostfle will issue its contentnal humber to mongrow. The streetly issued July 20, 1760, was the first paper established west of the Allegham. Mountains, and the publication of the paper has been regularly carried on from the dark this, the change of name having free. Saland, by the absorption of the Pattsburgh, Combinated II. The contennal leave is a first printed. Unity as changed by the paper and com-

Washington, July 28.—Mrs. Polsom, the President's mother in aw, is aguest at the White House, she arrived this morning and will remain several days.

# Who Is Het

"Dan, who the devil is this Old Observer who You ought to be able to guess as well as I, sira."

#### A DEMOCRATIC GROWL.

An Old Party Man Utters his Bispleasure

WASHINGTON, July 27. - The President seems to neglect no opportunity to cram his civil service dogmas down the throat of the Democratic party. He delights in reiterating platitudes that offend the millions who elected him, and he persuades himself that he is doing a brave thing, and showing great independence in affronting Democrats, and in seeking the On six different public occasions he has pro

applause of mongret Mugwumps, claimed opinions not warranted by the national platform, and which only echo the borrowed utterances of trafficking reformers, who imported the British policy and purposes as a mode of keeping their retainers and political friends in office. His acceptance of the Presidential nomination, the letter to George W. Curtis, the inaugural, the annual message, the letter of adulation to that chief of humbugs. Dorman B. Eaton, and the recent general order to officials, in feeble imitation of that issued by the Great Fraud, are all in the same spirit. On this subject the President is a crank, and that fact is the best defence to be made for absurd declarations, and eccentric performances,

It was not at all necessary to warn the heads of departments, as the President did in his late order. Those seven wise or unwise members of the Cabinet, who in substance are only head clerks, and very obedient ones at that, took the tremors long ago and required no notice to play the part expected of them. The order was in-tended for effect outside and not inside the

Administration,
As a rule the Cabinet, has humbly followed in the President's footsteps, and as far as possible each member has tried his best to adopt the gait of the chief. Hence, with their desire to conform to his polley, and even to be active in advance of its proclamation, there was no need of Executive notice to excite their enthusiasm for "civil service reform," Let us see what they have done.

Mr. Bayard has made no removals in the Department of State. With the exception of three or four appointments, caused by resignations or death, the old set of officials chosen by Republican Secretaries of State still hold the fort and run the machine in the ancient ruts. The stereotyped answer to all demands for recognition of Democrats is: "There are no vacancies." This answer has at times been given in a way to sunder relations between the

recognition of Democrats is: "There are no vacancies." This answer has at times been given in a way to sunder relations between the Secretary and some of his former friends, who were long foremost in advocating his claims to the Presidency.

Mr. Manning began his work by calling around him faithful and able Democrats to aid in corducting the great business of the Treasury. This policy was extended to the heads of bureaus, and it is no secret that it would have been carried much further but for obstructions which are well known, and which, if resisted would have led to a voicint rupture that he desired to avoid. He was cranteed, thwarted, and harassed in a way that made resignation by no means imprebable long before worry and excessive labor made it an absolute necessity. Mr. Manning believed the Democratic party had capable men to fill every public trust, and he thought they ought to be put on guard, to redeem the piedgos for which the country will hold them exclusively responsible. He had no respect for a scheme the aim and end of which are to punish political friends and to protect political enemies. The party in Congress and in the country looked to him as their real representative in the Administration. This exceptional regard undoubtedly provided jeniously and resentment, and it may serve to excitain some things which have excited comment, and even indignation.

Mr. Lamar is a man of culture, a dreamer and a thinker, but he is wanting in those practical qualities which often lift medicerity to high place in the public esteem. He took charge of one of the greatest departments of the Government without the least executive training or experience of its needs, for as a Senator Mr. Lamar took no part in legislation affecting public affairs. The public lands, Indian pobery, and and the second place of Assistant scretaries and four of the heads of bureaus. The very best of these appointments was lost when Mr. Lamar has not only made no attempt to purge the service of many gross impurities, but he has absolutely r

and elsewhere. But Mr. Lamar is a "civil service reformer." all the same.

Mr. Endicott is a Democrat in name, but not by nature. The success of the party does not concern him. He has failen into the hands of the Army Ring, and has kept their friends in office to administer the War Department with the Republican tools used by his predecessor.

Mr. Whitney has disappointed the expectations of a large body of friends. Young, ambitious, rich and talented, he had a fine opportunity to win fame. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy at the Instance of Mr. Manning, who made it a positive condition of his acceptance of the Treasury. Six of the seven bureau chiefs under Mr. Whitney are Republicans. Commodore Harmony stands alone as a Democrat. Nearly the whole personnel of the Department as Mr. Chandler left it, including his private secretary, whose salary was recently increased by Mr. Whitney, remains as it did on the 3d of March, 185.

Mr. Yilas is best known as an attractive public speaker, who emptivated the President in delivering the address from the nominating Convention, and thereby secured the office of Postmaster-Goneral, for the administration of which he is wholly unfitted. With the immense patronage of fifty thousand Postmasters under his direct control, with contracts aggregating tens of millions annually, and with an official staff spread over the country. Mr. Yins is utently powerless for good to the Administration of the heavy he professes to serve. He lacks the tact and knowledge which are necessary 10 utilize these vast ros urees beneficially and without at all offending prorriety or the Civil Service law. Mr. Vilas has gone to extremes in thwaring the wishes of the Democracy. He has not only kept the department filled with offensive partisans, but one of them, who resigned as Appointment Clerk ian office of much importance, he invited back to oversee, with the eyes of a radical Republican, the applications and recommendations for Posmasters during the year preceding under President Arthur. Mr. Sev with a Pan-Electric pen, which needs no com-ment. He gathered about him several needs politicians as assistants at the start while the rank and flie of the department are still enjoy-

politicians as assistants at the start, while the rank and flie of the decarrment are still emptying the places and profits they head and nocseted under breweter.

Nearly all the deputy competitiors and deputy auditors under the late Administration, and most of the chiefs of divisions are undisturied. Fractically, they are the direction minds and chape the work of the subordinates, the heads in most cases being creatmental. More than three-fourths of the headmental of the different departments are rank legableans. They openly seen at the few bemortals who are in and the many who are out of office.

The President's policy horizoidy carried out to its conclusion, means that a bemocratic Administration to be successful most be run by Republican officeholders, who have forfeited the public confliction, as demonstrated by the popular vote in 1881. No party can shard on any such theory in a country where the Government is controlled by party. The motives and the honesty of the President are not questioned. The difference between him and the Democracy is touching a policy which he insists on making a test, and on holding it superior to all other interests.

# Enforcing the Fisheries Laws.

OTTAWA, July 28,- This circular has been sent to Collectors of Customs in Prince 1 tward a Island and Nova scotta, "If any vessel of the United States is found fishing or to have been Leving, or to be preparing to fish within three miles of the shore within your disto fish within three miles of the slore within your district, you will place an efficient in charge thereof, and telegraph the facts to fittings. To say foreign fisherman who may come within three miles of the shore, the facts of the shore, the facts of the shore of the state of the shore, brigating their or having raised mixing such that is a fact with the state of the same that the same th

BRODIE HELD ON A NEW CHARGE.

He Didn't Artempt Su'elde, but Maybe be Violated Section 124 of the Code.

Steve Brodie took his wife, his girl Irene, his boy Steve, Jr., and the baby Nellie in a carriage from their home at 85 Chrystic atreet to the Tombs yesterday morning. His wife and the children sat outside on a bench while he went inside to confront Bridge Policeman Lally on a charge of attempted suicide. Steve was dressed up. He had a silk-faced Prince Albert coat, dark striped trousers, brightly shining shoes, a high collar, and a pink-and-white scarf. diamonds stuck in a gold horseshoe sparkled under his collar button. Brodie has signed a contract with Nathan Morris that says he will get \$250 a week until Oct. 4 for exhibiting himseif. He will show in town part of the time, and will then go to Conev Island, and after-ward will travel throughout the country. Justice Kilbreth was ready to hear Brodle's case at 11 o'clock, and Brodle and his family

case at 11 o'clock, and Brodie and his family dropped in.
Bridge l'oliceman Lally testified that he did not leileve that Brodie intended to kill himself if he could help it, and the charge of attempted suicide was dismissed.
Then a clerk and the bridge policeman went into a private room, and when they came out a new charge had been evolved. It recites that Brodie violated section 124 of the Penal Code when he jumped the bridge. Or, as the expressive text of the charge has it:
And the elembant, stephen Brodie, then and there,

Dressive text of the charge has it:

And the detendant Stephen Brodie, then and there, well knowing that he, the defendant, could not inwfully and rightfully enter, use, or be upon any portion of said registrally enter, use, or be upon any portion of said registrally enter, use, or be upon any portion of said registry of the said stephen and the said stephen in the said stephen it reads and all others on foot from the use and supplied and all others on foot from the use and eaply ment of said readway, with the design and intent of obstructing the said clark in the discharge of said duty, dol, by artistice and decent obtain an entraines upon foot, and wronguly use and walk upon said readway at a point far removed frum the said clark's station, did within years the day, and obstruct said clark in discharge of his duty.

Brodie and he hadm't done sawthing of the

wintily result delay, and obstruct said Clark in discharge of his duty.

Brodie said he hadn't done anything of the
sort, but he was held in \$500 ball for a hearing
on Saturday, when a squad of bridge policemen and the bridge counsel are expected to be
present. Mr. Morris wanted to go bail, but the
Justice thought that \$2,000 worth of driew and
stuffed curiosities was not good security, and
he held Brodie until Joweller Nathan Rogers of
102 Park row swore that he was worth \$40,000,
and let his half ince diamond gliter at the
Judge. The bail bond was Imade out, and Brodie, his lawyer, his managor, and his bail
giver went to a neighboring barroom, where
Brodie drank a giass of sarsapariile.

Then the carriage that had brought Brodie
and his family to the Tombs took him and his
managor to the exhibition hall, where a crowd
stood gaping at the red jersey, dark trousers,
and patent leather shoes Brodie had on when
he jumped. Brodie went inside, took off his
fine clothes, put on an old pair of trousers and
a gray flannel shirt and took his seat on a
wooden chair under a gilt canopy.

#### CUTTING'S ADORE PRISON.

Hole is Cut Through the Wall to Give

EL Paso, July 28 .- Editor Cutting still remains in jail. The air in the dungeon was so bad that a small hole was broken through the thick adobe wall to admit fresh air. His daily allowance for subsistence has been raised from seven to flity cents per day. Mexican troops are kept busy at some kind of work in the rear of the barracks and the old cathedral. They deny that they are building fortifications or intrenchments, but refuse to say what work they are doing. The attitude of the Mexican authorities shows clearly that they do not intend to give Cutting up. Señor Rumos, Chief Justice of Chihuahua, and Señor Rincon, the Governor's private secretary, were at El Paso yesterday, and had a talk with leading citizens about the Cutting case. They could reach no other conclusion than that Cutting was guilty of deliberate and flagrant contempt of court, and, the offence being committed on Mexican soil, came under Mexican laws. Both gentlemen said the question was now the subject of correspondence between the two Governments, and would be settled in the ordinary course of diplomacy, but that the Government of Mexico could not be scared into an unconditional surrender.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 28.—A bitter war feeling is predominant throughout northern Texas, and the Cutting case is absorbing attention throughout the State. The hatred of the Texans for Mexico has been growing for years, and many towns report that volunteers can be raised there in case trouble occurs.

Cuicago, July 28.—Ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln said to-day that his experisnee led him to believe Mexico was friendly to the United States, and that a personal difference between individuals would not disturb the friendly feeling or lead to any appeal to armed interference, He said: "My opinion is of ittle value, but I will promise there will be no war with Mexico over Editor Cutting." Justice of Chihuahua, and Señor Rincon, the

# A REVOLUTIONARY WAR CLAIM.

Due to Commedere John Paul Jones. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- A curious claim has just been presented to the First Auditor by W. W. Culver, a New York attorney. It is nothing less than a claim for the prize money due Commodore John Paul Jones for British vessels captured during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Culver says that he is the attorney for Walter Evarson, who is the administrator of the estate of George Smith, alias William Jackson, deceased: that the prize money was assigned to said Smith or Jackson by Commodore Jones, his Lieutenants and sailors; that

the prizes were sent by Commodore Jones to Denmark, and that Congress ordered that they be paid by act of 1848.

A statute which has been somewhat recently passed prohibits the assignment of claims, but that does not apply in this case. Mr. Cuiver has been told that if he will present his claim

has been told that if he will present his claim in proper form the Treasury officials will act upon it. It is probably the case that there is some money in the Treasury for the legal heirs of Commodore Jones.

Another old claim that was presented to-day was that of a bill of exchange for interest for \$36 bearing date of June 8, 1782. It is signed by Thos, Borden, Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office in the State of New Jorsey. The (Comptroller has decided that the bill is worthless, as the presumption is that it has been paid, and at any rate that the lapse of 104 years is a bar to payment. years is a bar to payment.

# THE NEW WAR SHIPS.

Mr. Whitney will Not Purchase Anything

Abroad that Can be Obtained Here. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- Secretary Whitney, in a letter to Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on the subject of the construction of war vessels as contemplated by the Navai Establishment bill now before that committee, says: "I should hope that it would not be found necessary to purchase anything abroad. Such purchases would certainly be limited to some few things would certainly be immitted to some new things for which our builders may not be entirely pre-pared at present, and which it might be wiser to purchase abroad rather than delay the con-struction. I know of nothing to which it would apply except, perhaps, the shafting and a tew heavy forgings." only forgings."
On the subject of armor for the proposed heavy forgings."
On the subject of armor for the proposed ships the Secretary save: "The small amount of armor purchased of recent years by the department has been obtained abroad, but the present oil, if enacellinto a lawjwill enable the department to other to the competition of domestic manufacturers a sufficiently large contract to induce the establishment of a plant in this country for the production of the necessary steel forgings for guns and of the necessary steel forgings for guns and of the necessary armor."

Canada's Part in the Extradition Treaty. TORONTO, July 28.-A despatch from Ottawa specting the extradition treaty says; be treats between Great Britain and the United States the treats between Great Britain and the United states was submitted to the canadian dowernment, which approved of all the provisions and suggested several additions on across the scope of the treaty. The treaty network treat Britain and the stream of the canada by a convicted and sentence of an artificial stream of the canada by subject to extractions of all differenced, should be subject to extractions if all differences the death relationship to the canada and sentence and the United States and the Canada and the United States and the States and the States and Canada and the States and Canada an

A Legacy of \$40,000 for a Brakeman's Wife. WATERBURY, July 28.-The will of the late Mrs. Aurelia Bolister of Bristol, who died April 8, 1885, has just gone through probate. It bequeaths and \$3.5 or in legacies to personal friends and the remainder, hearts \$4.500 goes to an adopted daughter Cornella Facesworth, now Mrs. R. J. Patton of the Second avenue, the city it is unnerstood that the portion of the setate Partieworth, may Mrs. R. J. Pattien of the Second avenue the city, it is unnerstood that the portion of the wetal off to Mrs. Pattiet is invested in figure 25s securities. Mr. Patten is a brakeman on the New York and New England distincts!

# Pardened by the President.

San Antonio, Texas, July 28.-Col. Nelson Plate formerly tollector of Custome at Corpus Christi, as he was convicted and senioneed to freezes in the

Prohibition Numineer in Oswego. Nothing Like It.

Oswego, July 29.—The Prohibition ists to-day numbered M. A. Junnas of Hamilton Inc. Assembly man from the First district, and W. H. Autin of Pulsaki for Assembly man from the second district. THE LATE HUBERT O. THOMPSON.

Friends of the Bend Lender Pay Their Respects to his Memory-The Funeral. Very early yesterday morning the aged father and mother of the late Hubert O. Thompson and his sister, Cora, left their home in Lexington avenue to sit beside the body of their dead son and brother in the rooms he occupied in the Worth House. His two aunts, Mrs. Alfred Nelson and Mrs. J. Kennedy Smyth. called in the afternoon, and all day his private secretary, E. C. Donnell; his personal friend Bruno Bocks, his cousins, Police Court Clerk Conrad M. Smyth, Assistant Corporation Coun-

Conrad M. Smyth, Assistant corporation coun-sel Francis L. Weliman, and F. O. Burridge, were present to receive the friends and ac-quaintances of the deceased.

District Attorney Martine came down from the Catskills in the evening and consulted with Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., and Judge Charles H. Truax as to the final arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place as announced this morning.

funeral, which is to take place as announced this morning.

All the clubs of which Mr. Thompson was a member have passed resolutions of regret at his early death, and many of the members will march to the church with the New Amsterdam Club members from the club house in Twenty-fourth street. About 150 employees of the Department of Public Works will meet at the Masonic Temple to follow the political organizations to the church.

Mr. Thompson's father received this telegram yesterday:

Gesystons July 28.

Mr. Thompson's father received this telegram yesterday:

Genverons, July 28.

Accept assurances of my sympathy with you and your family in the great bereavement you have suffered in the loss of your son.

He received this letter also from Secretary Manning, who is at Albany:

My Beas Mr. Thomssoy: I greeve with you over the death of my dear friend, your most excelent son. He was a man whom men would and aid in vector he poesses many winning traits of character. It was my privilege and pleasure to have intimate acquaintance with his public life during the last ten or fifteen years and through all that time his brave spirit, his dielity to friendships, his delivate and high sense of honor, his generous heart, and the charity of his disposition often won my warmest admiration. He was shexcellent and sympathetic adviser, and those who, the my lave exployed his friendship will greatly and keenly realize our friendship in serrow.

Mrs. Jacob Hess telegraphed from Long Branch that she would join with the choir in Trinity Chapel in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

A number of floral emblems were received at the Worth House, one with a message, from the

A number of floral emblems were received at the Worth House, one with a message, from the Democracy of San Francisco. Judge Power sent an ivy chaplet, and Surveyor Heattle an ivy anchor on a pedestal. The New Amsterdam Club's tribute will be an eight-foot column. The floral emblems will be distributed among the hospitals after the funeral.

Some of those who called at the Worth House vestarday were.

yesterday were: yesterdiny were:
District Attorney Martine, George W. McLean, Mr. and
Mrs. Frederick V. Hamito, Theodore Moss, John H. Hayward, Judge and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. John R. Waters, Mrs.
L. A. Auten, S. S. Seward, Gen, H. A. Barnum, Mr. James
H. Tappin, and Mr. C. C. Bailwin; ex-Senator Frederick
S. Githe, W. H. Patten, and Neison Smith.

s. Gibbs, W. H. Patten, and Nelson Smith.
At a meetling of the Board of Aldermen official announcement of Mr. Thompson's death
was received from Mayor Grace. Alderman
O'Neil offered a preamble and resolutions,
which were adopted, expressing profound grief
at the death of Mr. Thompson and eulogizing
him as a man and A public officer. Aldermen
Nooney, Mooney, O'Neil, Morgan, Hunsicker,
Fitzgerald, and Hyan will represent the Board
at the funeral.

Fitzgerald, and Ryan will represent the Board at the funeral.

The headquarters of the Eleventh Assembly district of the County Democracy were draued inst night, and Col. George W. McLean introduced resolutions of regret at Mr. Thompson's death. President Charles Richy Introduced similar resolutions at a meeting of the Fourth Assembly district of the County Democracy.

### IN COLLISION WITH A FERRYBOAT.

The Tug Spray Gets a Hole to Her Side and the Farragut's Passengers are Frightened. The Mallery line steamship Alamo was warping intol her dock at the foot of Burling slip at 5% o'clock yesterday afternoon just as the Fulton ferryboat Farragut blew a series of warning whistles and started out of her slip for Brooklyn. The little tug Spray, which fur-

warning whistles and started out of her slip for Brooklyn. The little tug Spray, which furnishes water to shipping in the harbor, was then puffling up the river, completely conceiled from the vision of Pilot Baulsir by the tail sides of the Alamo. Capt. Gibson of the Spray saw the ferryboat too late to back, so he signalled the engineer to go ahead at full speed, hoping to clear the Farragut. He missed his calculation by twenty feet. The stationary rudder of the Farragut smashed a hole in the Spray's port side just abaft amidships. The starboard rail of the little tug disappeared for a low seconds, and water rushed on her decks. Fireman Edward Lane was knocked overboard.

The Farragut was crowded beyond her chains with passengers, and the moment the collision seemed inevitable a rush was made from the bow. The women, as is usual in such cases, were less excited than the men, some of whom grabbed life preservors. The Farragut's engines were stopped immediately. Capt. Gibson, thinking the rug was going to sink, ran her into the dock at the foot of Beekman street. The Farragut had floated several hundred yards up the river on the strong tide, Lane was heard shouting for help under the port wheelhouse. He was found clinging to one of the paddies, and was dragged on board with a line. The damage to the Spray is less than \$1,000.

# A BRILLIANT COLORED WEDDING

The Bride is the Daughter of a Former Slave was is Now a Wealthy Sugar Planter. New Orleans, July 28 .- The biggest colored wedding ever witnessed in Louisiana was that celebrated at Soulouque plantation, in Iberville parish to-day. Few white weddings compare with it. There was a special train from this city for the invited guests, a string band imported especially for the occasion, and refreshments by the first restaurateur in New Orleans. By day the mansion of the bride's father was a mass of natural flowers; by night

father was a mass of natural flowers; by night the grounds were lighted with lanterns and Japanese fire. All the cream of colored society graced the occasion, and not a few white persons of standing were among the rest. As for the dresses, few ballrooms have seen anything finer or tastier.

The contracting parties were Miss Eladic Alian, daughter of a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and Prof. Paimerston Landry of Mansfield College, another legislator. The bride's father, originally a slave and coachman, bore in those days the name of Soniouque, lie has not altogether forgotten that time, for his sugar plantation, one of the handsomest and prettiest in Louisiana, still recails the old slave days in its name. Soniouque, whereas he himself is to-day the Hon. Theophile Alian: Every prominent nearop politician in the United States was invited to this event, and nearly all sent presents or congratulatory telegrams.

#### Distributing the Relief Fund Assessments. The Potice Board yesterday authorized Com-

missioner McClave, its Treasurer, to distribute among its contributors the 200 000 collected for; the relief fund by contributors the 200,000 collected for the relief fund by deducting \$2 monthly from the pay of the police the past year. The time missinger has asset the Captains to call at the Central other toolay 10 get the money there is them said their men. The amounts to be returned to each contributor is \$24. Many of the men and analysis of the remains the safety of the men and the safe of the paid only to the original contributors. Some of the speculater accordingly may get left. The Foneral of Dexter A. Hawkins,

# The funeral of Dexter A. Hawkins was held

The funeral of Dexter A. Hawkins was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah, Para arenue and Thirty-fourth street. The flev. Dr. Vermillje and the flev. Mr. Williams officiated. The sail transparence W. I. Weldy, orlinded it. Potter, L. B. Musgraya, Hooper C. Van Vorst. Dwight thinstead. Thompson Bean. B. Odden Dorenius, and Henry Barnard. The burnin was interest word Competery.
The flowdent Adminial Association of this town bare acquired surfaidle resolutions in regard to the death of beater A. Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins was a devoted and untiring friend of the college. Fintbush Cannot Tax Funerale.

### Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court has de-

cided that the action of the Board of Health of the tow. of Finthush in lavying a tax of \$1 nn each funeral that of Flatinsh in levying a tax of \$1 on each foreral that enters to stown is discut. The temporare injunction against the Board granted to the Brooklyn Undertakers' Association is made by transfering a functal tox since January, and supervisor Methown who is President of the Nawtown Board and Methods with the Live Board and the Samuel Board, says it will continue to levy the tax. Now that the Foltonsh mutualized have been restricted, it is believed Newtown will be arrived with an injunction. The functal tax has already yielded Newtown nearly \$20.083.

# Trying a Policeman for Cruelty.

Policeman Eugene Z. Clinton of Capt. Wil-Hame's command was tried before Commissioner Your-his vesterlar for tyme a bunch of freetrackers to a lurrestable Little square on Julic's John Buffy of 407 First avenue and that he new vinition in the act and look his pumber. Clinton defield Buffy's story. Decis-ion was reserved.

President Barnard to his for his Portrait. The trustees of Columbia College have ap-The tracked \$2,000 for the purpose of having President Barnard's portrait painted. Eastman Jahason was com-missioned to do it. The portrait will be full length, and the President will be published in the red gown.

# The Vandalia Leaking Hadly.

The United States ship Vandalia was taken out of the dry dock at the Brookin Navy Yard yester, day, but she had been in the basin only a few moments when it we discovered that she was leaking badly, and she was towed back to the dock.

English the Language of the Laundry. The Alderman passed a resolution yesterday the English language. Alderman U'Nell alone votes